SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

1977

Economics and Research Division
Nova Scotia Department of Labour

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
WITHDRAWN

101-03773/

SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1977

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. WALTER FITZGERALD
MINISTER

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

1978?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	v
SECTION I - WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA	1
TABLE 1: - Summary Characteristics of Workstoppages in Nova Scotia by Size, Duration and Major Issues Involved	4
TABLE 2: - Legal and Unofficial Workstoppages in Nova Scotia During the Period January 1 - December 31, 1977	5
TABLE 3: - Legal and Unofficial Workstoppages in Nova Scotia During the Calendar Years 1975, 1976, 1977	6
SECTION II - ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION	7
TABLE 4: - Populations - Nova Scotia and the Counties Figures - 1976 Census Result, June 1976	10
SECTION III - SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA	11
Average Weekly Earnings	13
Wages and Salaries in the Major Urban Areas of Nova Scotia	13
TABLE 5: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Canada	14
TABLE 6: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Nova Scotia	15
TABLE 7: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Urban Areas in Nova Scotia	16
TABLE 8: - Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings for Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners by Industry for Canada	17
TABLE 9: - Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings for Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners by Industry for Nova Scotia	18
TABLE 10: - Wages in Nova Scotia as a Percentage of the National Average	19
TABLE 11: - Real Wages for Halifax	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

PAGE

SECTION IV - PRICE MOVEMENTS 21

Consumer Price Indexes - Historical Background and Explanation 23
General Price Movements - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax 23
Price Indexes for Regional Cities 23
Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials 24

TABLE 12: - Consumer Price Indexes - Canada 25
TABLE 13: - Consumer Price Indexes - Halifax 26
TABLE 14: - Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada - All-Items Component 27
TABLE 15: - Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials 28

SECTION V - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE 29

The Labour Force 31
Participation Rates 32
Employment 33
Unemployment 34

TABLE 16: - Quarterly Job Vacancy Rates for Nova Scotia 32
TABLE 17: - Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia 35
TABLE 18: - Labour Force By Age and Sex for Nova Scotia 36
TABLE 19: - Participation Rates By Age and Sex for Nova Scotia 37
TABLE 20: - Employment By Age and Sex for Nova Scotia 38
TABLE 21: - Employment By Industry for Nova Scotia 39
TABLE 22: - Employed by Occupation for Nova Scotia 40
TABLE 23: - Labour Force Data for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia 41
TABLE 24: - Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia 42

GLOSSARY OF TERMS 43

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, price indexes, labour force and employment statistics.

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data are available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; public administration; and the public sector of the service industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries, and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of the total numbers of paid workers in specified areas of industries, but show only the distribution of men and women of the staffs of the co-operating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the mining, manufacturing and construction industries.

This publication was prepared by Bill Steele of the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

JEAN DOBSON (MRS.)
DIRECTOR

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS
IN
NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION I

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1977, there was a significant decrease in the overall time lost due to workstoppages in Nova Scotia, while there was only a marginal decrease in the total number of workstoppages. The effect of this result shows the average duration of a legal strike in 1977 was smaller than in 1976. In 1976, the average duration of a legal strike was 15,873 man-days lost as opposed to 2,004 in 1977.

The year saw workstoppages involving 2,024 workers and lasting a total of 26,736 man-days. Of the 23 workstoppages, 10 were illegal strikes involving 677 man-days lost while the remaining 13 workstoppages accounted for 26,059 man-days or 97.4 percent of the total.

During 1977, not all the major sectors were affected by strikes, which was also the same pattern for 1976. In 1976 and 1977 mines, quarries and oil wells and transportation, communication and other utilities were both strike free. In 1977 construction, manufacturing and trade accounted for 82.6 percent of the workstoppages and 91.7 percent of the total time lost during the year. For 1976, the same figures were 83 percent of the workstoppages and 96.3 percent of the total time lost during the year.

In 1977, trade was the major area of industrial unrest with five workstoppages causing a total loss of 18,997 man-days. However, construction and manufacturing both had more workstoppages than trade (both had a total of seven workstoppages in 1977) but had less man-days lost with only a total of 5,533 between the two industries.

General wage changes were still seen as the main cause in 47.6 percent of all workstoppages during 1977. Wages were the centre of dispute in eight of the 13 legal strikes during the year, while illegal strikes were mainly attributed to problems of contract administration and general wage changes, other problems like job security, plant administration, and slowness of contract talks only made up a small percentage of illegal strikes.

*Note: Excluded from these figures are industries under Federal jurisdiction.

MAN-DAYS LOST THROUGH WORKSTOPPAGES
IN NOVA SCOTIA
1973-1977

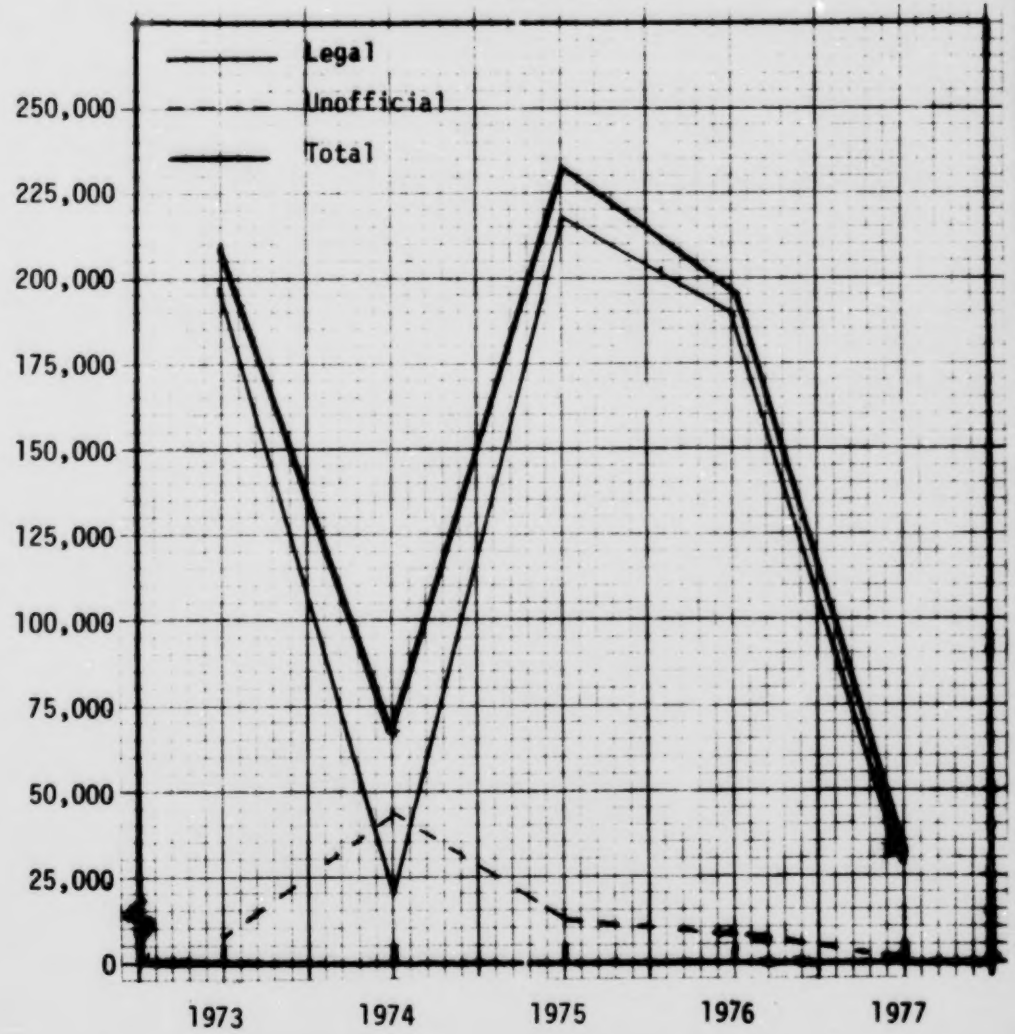


TABLE 1 SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SOCTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUE INVOLVED
1977

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES		TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES		TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER	23	100.0	13	56.5	10	43.5
SIZE (Number of Workers)	2,024	100.0	1,674	82.7	350	17.3
DURATION (Man-Days)	26,736	100.0	26,059	97.5	677	2.5
MAN-DAYS LOST PER 10,000 WORKED	33.5		32.6		0.9	
MAJOR ISSUES:						
General Wage Changes	11	47.6	8	61.5	3	30.0
Job Security	2	8.7	1	7.7	1	10.0
Plant Administration	2	8.7	1	7.7	1	10.0
Contract Administration	4	17.4	-	-	4	40.0
Slowness of Contract Talks	1	4.4	-	-	1	10.0
Reopening of Contract	1	4.4	1	7.7	-	-
Term of Agreement	1	4.4	1	7.7	-	-
Bargaining Unit Definition	1	4.4	1	7.7	-	-

TABLE 2 LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1977

	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY					
Construction	6	1	437	3,276	3,713
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4	3	240	1,580	1,820
Service	-	3	-	1,546	1,546
Trade	-	5	-	18,997	18,997
Public Administration	-	1	-	660	660
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	13	677	26,059	26,736
DURATION					
1 day or less	3	1	108	116	224
2 to 6 days	6	3	389	4,121	4,510
7 days or more	1	9	180	21,822	22,002
TOTAL	10	13	677	26,059	26,736
NUMBER OF WORKERS					
50 or less	8	8	442	6,389	6,831
51 to 200	2	3	235	15,734	15,969
201 to 400	-	1	-	660	660
401 or more	-	1	-	3,276	3,276
TOTAL	10	13	677	26,059	26,736
NUMBER OF MAN-WORKING DAYS					
50 or less	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 300	-	-	-	-	-
301 to 500	6	4	130	699	829
501 or more	4	9	547	25,360	25,907
TOTAL	10	13	677	26,059	26,736

TABLE 3 LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1975, 1976, 1977

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY - 1977						
Construction	7	6	1	437	3,276	3,713
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	7	4	3	240	1,580	1,820
Service	3	-	3	-	1,546	1,546
Trade	5	-	5	-	18,997	18,997
Public Administration	1	-	1	-	600	660
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	10	13	677	26,059	26,736
INDUSTRY - 1976						
Construction	5	4	1	954	64,094	65,048
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	7	7	5,697	80,381	86,078
Service	3	1	2	30	39,144	39,174
Trade	1	-	1	-	1,584	1,584
Public Administration	2	1	1	440	5,280	5,720
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	13	12	7,121	190,483	197,604
INDUSTRY - 1975						
Construction	7	5	2	5,037	14,775	19,812
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	1	1	-	600	-	600
Manufacturing	29	19	10	8,528	81,757	90,285
Service	10	1	9	110	17,215	17,325
Trade	4	-	4	-	10,935	10,935
Public Administration	4	2	2	350	374	724
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	6	3	3	228	93,830	94,058
TOTAL	61	31	30	14,853	218,886	233,739

ESTIMATED POPULATION
FOR
CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

SECTION II

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

AREA	JAN. 1976 (000's)	APR. 1976 (000's)	JULY 1976 (000's)	OCT. 1976 (000's)	JAN. 1977 (000's)	APR. 1977 (000's)	JULY 1977 (000's)	OCT. 1977 (000's)
CANADA	22,998	23,063	23,143	23,231	23,180	23,243	23,315	23,388
ATLANTIC REGION	2,188	2,193	2,200	2,208	2,198	2,201	2,205	2,212
Nova Scotia	830	831	833	836	834	835	835	838
New Brunswick	684	687	689	692	683	685	687	689
Newfoundland	554	555	558	559	561	561	563	564
P. E. I.	120	120	120	121	120	120	120	121

The population of Canada at the beginning of October, 1977 was 23,388,000, 0.7 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was far below the 1.5 percent annual population growth rate from October, 1971 to October, 1977.

For the Atlantic Region as a whole, the population growth rate for the period October, 1976 to October 1977 was 0.1 percent or an absolute increase of 4,000 persons indicating a lower rate of growth than the national average of 0.7 percent for the same period.

The population for Nova Scotia stood at 838,000 in October, 1977 reflecting an annual growth rate of 0.2 percent, which is far below the national average. For the remaining Atlantic provinces, Newfoundland had a growth rate of 0.8 percent, New Brunswick minus 0.4 percent, and finally, Prince Edward Island reporting no growth rate with population figures remaining constant at 121,000 persons.

NOTE: The final census count of 1971 was the starting point (base population) for the estimates before July 1, 1977. After July 1, 1977 the base population figures were the 1976 census count, therefore, some caution should be used in comparing the different time frames. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data and the movement of families receiving family allowances. The source of the above figures is from Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001, not to be confused by the 1976 results in Table 4, Page 10.

TABLE 4

POPULATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA AND THE COUNTIES FIGURES - 1976 CENSUS RESULT

JUNE, 1976

- Nova Scotia - 828,571 -

COUNTY	1976	1971	% CHANGE
Annapolis	23,208	21,841	+ 6.2
Antigonish	17,573	16,814	+ 4.5
Cape Breton	128,229	129,075	- 0.6
Colchester	41,771	37,735	+10.7
Cumberland	35,914	35,160	+ 2.1
Digby	20,932	20,349	+ 2.8
Guysborough	12,825	12,864	- 0.3
Halifax	278,531	261,461	+ 6.5
Hants	32,383	28,935	+11.9
Inverness	21,773	20,375	+ 6.8
Kings	47,977	44,975	+ 6.7
Lunenburg	42,388	38,422	+10.3
Pictou	49,076	46,104	+ 6.4
Queens	12,947	12,950	- 0.02
Richmond	12,447	12,734	- 2.3
Shelburne	16,970	16,661	+ 1.8
Victoria	8,417	7,823	+ 7.5
Yarmouth	25,210	24,682	+ 2.1

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR
CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION III

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Wages in Nova Scotia industry as a percentage of the national average reveals that during the first seven months of 1977 only mining and trade have registered any decrease over the same period a year ago. Mining declined from 77.3 percent in 1976 to 75.0 percent in 1977 and trade moved from 83.2 percent in 1976 to 82.9 percent in 1977. An increase in Nova Scotia's position vis a vi the national average for the same period (the first seven months of each year) occurred in manufacturing from 87.3 percent to 88.0 percent, construction from 77.8 percent to 80.3 percent, transportation, communication and other utilities from 86.4 percent to 86.6 percent, finance, insurance and real estate from 86.4 percent to 88.9 percent, and service from 76.6 percent to 80.0 percent. The all industry figures show that there was an increase from 84.5 percent to 85.1 percent.

Average weekly earnings for the industrial composite increased by a greater proportion in Nova Scotia than in Canada. The provincial average climbed 11.2 percent from $188.40 in 1976 to $209.60 in 1977, while the national average increased by 10.5 percent from $222.88 in 1976 to $246.25 in 1977.

Mining, shipbuilding and repair, all of construction, and most parts of transporation were the only industries in Nova Scotia which were above the all-Canadian average weekly wages and salaries for 1977. Industrial composite wage data in 1977 for Nova Scotia was 14.9 percent below the same figure for Canada, and for 1976 the figure was 15.5 percent.

NOTE: The figure on average weekly wages and salaries as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages and hours worked relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

For the full calendar year period of 1975-76, all the industries in Nova Scotia reported an increase in their average weekly earnings. They were (from highest to lowest) construction with 17.3 percent, transportation with 14.2 percent, mining with 13.4 percent, finance with 12.5 percent, service with 12.2 percent, trade with 10.5 percent, and finally, manufacturing with 9.2 percent.

For the national average in the same order as above for comparison terms the percentage increases of each industry were construction with 27.8 percent, transporation with 11.9 percent, mining with 12.8 percent, finance with 10.7 percent, service with 11.6 percent, trade with 11.0 percent, and finally, manufacturing with 13.0 percent.

For Nova Scotia there were only three industries with percentage increases between 1975-76 which were larger than the national average. These industries were transportation, mining and finance.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly earnings increased during 1977 for major centres within the province ranging from a low of 7.7 percent in the first six months between 1976-77 in New Glasgow to a high of 10.2 percent in Halifax. A comparison of the industrial composite wages in the urban areas vis a vi the provinces as a whole revealed that Sydney and New Glasgow were the only two areas to have wages higher than the provincial average of $209.60.

The highest industrial composite wages and salaries figure was registered in New Glasgow with a high of $238.93; followed by Sydney, $232.42; Halifax, $205.54; Amherst, $195.37; Truro, $173.85; and Yarmouth, $172.00.

NOTE: The figures used in the above analysis are based on six month averages for 1976 and seven month averages for 1977. The tables that are to follow have a seven month average for 1977, while the previous years averages are based on twelve months.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1977

TABLE 5
LARGER FIRM DATA

($)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Forestry	287.36	301.26	316.35	232.13	325.26	325.27	310.91	304.88	294.05	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, Including Milling	316.38	342.12	339.26	340.37	344.07	341.98	343.82	343.67	341.71	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	241.19	261.74	255.65	259.26	261.52	262.64	262.81	266.43	263.90	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	225.60	245.21	240.53	242.36	244.57	245.67	245.74	249.34	248.27	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	257.46	279.17	271.28	276.86	279.28	280.54	280.86	284.72	280.70	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	221.95	274.38	237.88	237.83	240.34	240.41	240.42	242.87	240.46	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	290.40	301.18	303.90	307.48	309.64	313.61	311.02	313.28	312.31	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	270.90	300.05	259.45	307.06	310.98	304.18	308.37	310.56	299.81	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	361.02	363.10	344.21	351.21	358.36	362.05	369.37	378.25	378.27	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	262.02	286.57	280.44	283.39	284.68	287.93	287.77	289.99	291.79	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	176.59	188.87	182.28	184.48	185.69	188.96	190.78	194.88	195.05	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale	226.23	242.09	238.43	241.91	242.68	227.38	245.06	250.35	248.81	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	152.85	162.15	155.82	157.16	158.52	162.29	164.78	167.97	168.50	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	213.71	226.70	220.64	223.65	228.92	227.38	226.79	229.92	229.61	-	-	-	-	-
Service	160.49	169.82	166.87	168.06	168.15	168.18	169.95	172.31	175.28	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	228.03	246.25	239.34	242.46	244.50	246.25	247.86	251.71	251.62	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 6
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1977
($)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	245.90	256.68	261.08	256.45	247.93	249.64	262.77	269.04	249.91	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	208.04	230.33	223.73	228.12	226.85	229.97	232.10	235.68	235.30	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	218.14	236.84	232.93	234.93	233.42	234.17	240.96	241.52	239.94	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	202.06	226.87	218.99	224.59	223.43	227.87	227.63	232.69	232.90	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	167.41	184.89	173.29	181.47	177.14	184.85	189.29	195.92	192.29	-	-	-	-	-
Foods	162.20	178.95	166.35	175.74	170.83	179.84	183.40	190.32	186.21	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	150.99	165.80	144.07	162.85	151.69	169.92	172.90	181.34	177.81	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	227.99	245.94	247.08	250.90	248.66	243.67	249.46	243.24	238.61	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	221.07	252.35	250.59	257.72	248.48	242.26	251.78	260.54	255.07	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	265.42	291.68	295.99	292.78	290.31	290.36	286.87	292.24	293.20	-	-	-	-	-
Building	261.78	287.70	286.51	280.61	280.67	288.87	286.56	297.62	293.06	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	253.62	227.46	271.25	278.56	269.90	288.25	265.07	285.88	284.14	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	269.70	303.64	321.68	327.25	317.84	294.18	287.47	283.62	293.43	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	227.02	248.29	243.75	247.47	245.99	250.03	247.40	251.27	252.11	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	210.65	233.33	224.03	233.08	229.84	236.66	231.92	238.51	239.31	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transport and Services	213.38	256.39	247.45	273.00	245.30	239.40	274.85	278.35	236.39	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Transport	238.21	282.07	286.22	276.88	281.71	305.05	275.63	272.44	276.57	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	239.61	261.10	263.41	260.29	260.05	262.46	259.76	260.45	261.32	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, power, gas and water	265.81	284.05	287.96	281.83	286.11	281.89	279.70	283.14	287.73	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	147.86	156.60	150.55	152.22	153.88	158.00	158.36	159.89	163.31	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade	194.96	211.94	207.26	210.61	208.60	212.76	211.68	215.20	217.49	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	132.03	137.34	132.02	132.48	135.26	139.44	139.13	139.89	143.17	-	-	-	-	-
Food Stores	117.57	120.64	115.02	114.76	118.41	124.93	121.70	121.81	127.89	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	118.57	118.00	114.86	115.55	116.02	119.45	117.80	119.45	122.90	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive Stores	180.77	192.19	184.28	185.85	187.08	193.73	194.97	198.32	201.13	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	187.93	201.64	192.98	200.90	206.08	200.05	201.87	206.01	203.17	-	-	-	-	-
Service	126.61	135.87	129.80	129.35	132.60	134.42	136.91	139.41	148.62	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Service	97.53	104.10	96.02	99.68	99.60	102.54	105.37	106.75	118.76	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	193.21	209.60	204.01	206.58	206.67	209.35	210.44	214.26	215.93	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 7
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA
1977
($)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1975	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
HALIFAX															
Manufacturing	213.43	228.76	251.23	246.36	247.62	247.11	247.30	251.68	259.86	258.71	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	200.84	225.72	251.09	241.90	243.03	246.04	248.47	251.19	263.51	263.54	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	236.11	267.43	290.40	287.82	279.58	278.14	290.87	288.73	305.98	301.69	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	200.74	232.85	256.06	255.99	256.79	251.49	253.89	258.86	261.26	254.17	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	137.48	150.68	158.77	149.62	153.56	156.61	161.57	160.69	163.27	166.06	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	174.65	194.94	210.92	203.68	210.81	214.68	208.95	209.82	215.84	212.67	-	-	-	-	-
Service	116.25	130.28	138.02	133.31	132.47	133.95	136.82	136.83	142.92	149.83	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	171.11	190.39	205.54	199.55	201.73	201.58	204.67	206.16	212.37	212.72	-	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY															
Manufacturing	223.52	238.37	264.02	260.48	254.77	267.40	257.42	264.93	270.61	272.54	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	227.44	243.49	274.42	259.65	260.34	264.42	265.21	288.04	291.07	292.22	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	125.61	152.43	147.67	148.98	146.97	147.51	146.42	146.34	145.90	151.60	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	196.40	211.50	232.42	231.95	228.83	229.92	228.33	234.44	239.73	234.66	-	-	-	-	-
NEW GLASGOW															
Industrial Composite	199.74	223.27	238.93	236.74	238.11	237.78	238.61	241.03	239.49	240.67	-	-	-	-	-
AMHERST															
Industrial Composite	157.36	186.08	195.37	194.32	191.23	192.04	197.18	190.20	199.07	203.54	-	-	-	-	-
TRURO															
Industrial Composite	144.30	163.32	173.85	171.40	174.36	171.82	170.89	175.47	175.97	177.02	-	-	-	-	-
YARMOUTH															
Industrial Composite	147.50	161.80	172.00	173.98	171.68	175.20	170.92	168.52	168.20	175.53	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 8
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1977

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976 ($)	1977* ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	5.76	6.27	6.11	6.17	6.21	6.27	6.36	6.39	6.40	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	6.13	6.67	6.50	6.57	6.60	6.69	6.76	6.78	6.80	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	5.36	5.85	5.70	5.73	5.80	5.83	5.93	5.99	5.99	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	5.43	5.90	5.85	5.83	5.97	5.90	5.91	5.92	5.90	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	6.77	7.26	7.02	7.09	7.21	7.30	7.41	7.39	7.41	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	6.60	7.17	7.09	7.16	7.18	7.19	7.25	7.16	7.18	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	4.61	5.14	5.05	5.02	6.26	5.17	4.63	4.73	5.16	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	6.72	7.34	7.21	7.24	7.29	7.39	7.39	7.38	7.54	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	8.68	9.63	9.44	9.51	9.56	9.63	9.74	9.81	9.75	-	-	-	-	-
Building	8.73	9.52	9.26	9.31	9.36	9.44	9.70	9.78	9.78	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8.60	9.85	9.84	9.92	9.92	9.96	9.81	9.84	9.71	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	8.57	9.29	9.07	9.18	9.22	9.14	9.41	9.57	9.46	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977*	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.3	38.8	38.2	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	37.9	39.3	39.1	39.8	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.7	38.8	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	39.5	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.4	37.8	37.5	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.7	37.6	38.0	37.7	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industries	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.6	40.2	40.0	39.4	40.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	40.2	40.3	38.8	41.4	41.2	40.0	40.5	41.3	39.5	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	29.8	33.4	29.2	32.7	31.5	34.1	35.0	35.7	35.5	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.3	39.9	39.1	38.7	40.4	40.5	40.7	39.8	40.2	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	38.9	38.6	37.2	37.7	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.7	39.8	-	-	-	-	-
Building	37.4	37.0	36.5	36.4	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	41.6	41.4	39.0	40.6	41.5	41.3	41.7	43.0	43.1	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	37.3	36.9	36.3	36.2	36.9	36.5	36.9	38.0	37.4	-	-	-	-	-

*Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 9
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1977

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976 ($)	1977* ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	5.07	5.65	5.49	5.50	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.78	5.80	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	5.29	5.77	5.56	5.54	5.64	5.57	5.94	6.11	6.07	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	5.31	5.53	5.44	5.47	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.59	5.65	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	4.13	4.63	4.50	4.57	4.63	4.63	4.67	4.71	4.71	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	5.77	6.05	5.97	6.03	6.05	5.87	6.10	6.20	6.15	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	3.84	4.44	4.22	4.43	4.47	4.48	4.47	4.52	4.50	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	5.50	6.11	6.03	6.14	6.11	5.91	6.13	6.26	6.24	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	7.02	7.65	8.04	7.73	7.72	7.78	7.57	7.39	7.33	-	-	-	-	-
Building	7.08	7.78	7.65	7.67	7.71	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.85	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	6.80	7.56	9.21	7.88	7.75	7.71	7.03	6.69	6.68	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	7.37	7.45	7.24	7.39	7.44	7.73	7.46	7.43	7.46	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977*	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	37.9	37.9	37.4	38.4	37.4	38.3	38.0	38.1	37.8	-	-	-	-	-
Durable Goods	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.2	39.4	38.5	37.8	37.8	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Durable Goods	37.3	37.5	36.4	37.6	36.5	37.8	37.8	38.3	37.9	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Beverages	36.0	35.7	33.3	35.6	33.2	36.0	36.6	38.1	37.3	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	39.0	38.9	39.9	40.1	39.4	39.2	39.1	37.5	37.4	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Products	34.0	33.7	29.0	33.3	28.8	34.6	36.0	37.8	36.7	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.7	40.1	40.8	40.9	39.4	39.3	40.0	40.3	39.9	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	38.1	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	37.3	37.7	39.4	40.0	-	-	-	-	-
Building	37.0	37.0	37.9	36.7	36.4	37.0	36.0	37.6	37.5	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	39.8	39.6	36.2	38.7	37.8	38.0	40.7	42.1	43.7	-	-	-	-	-
General Contractors	36.6	36.9	37.1	37.6	35.7	37.3	34.6	38.0	37.8	-	-	-	-	-

*Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

TABLE 10

WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
1971 - 1977
(%)

INDUSTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
MINING, INCLUDING MILLING	76.3	75.9	81.5	81.3	77.3	77.7	75.0
MANUFACTURING	80.4	82.3	84.2	86.5	89.2	86.2	88.0
CONSTRUCTION	83.4	76.2	79.5	78.6	80.1	73.5	80.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES	81.3	84.4	83.1	85.3	84.9	86.6	86.6
TRADE	84.6	78.1	88.3	82.8	83.8	83.7	82.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	88.3	87.0	89.6	88.6	86.5	87.9	88.9
SERVICE	74.2	76.4	77.0	74.4	75.7	78.9	80.0
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	82.0	82.6	83.8	84.2	83.9	84.7	85.1

Note: The 1977 figures are based on an average of the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years are 12 month averages.

TABLE 11

REAL WAGES FOR HALIFAX
1977

		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	REAL WAGES ($)
AVERAGE 1976		190.39	145.1	131.21
1976	JAN.	181.22	141.5	128.07
	FEB.	182.62	142.4	128.24
	MAR.	185.67	142.6	130.20
	APR.	188.20	143.0	131.61
	MAY	189.72	143.9	131.84
	JUNE	192.83	144.9	133.08
	JULY	195.51	145.7	134.19
	AUG.	193.31	147.0	131.50
	SEPT.	188.81	146.7	128.70
	OCT.	194.20	147.6	131.57
	NOV.	196.90	148.1	132.95
	DEC.	195.70	148.3	131.96
AVERAGE 1977		205.54	153.7	133.56
1977	JAN.	199.55	148.8	134.11
	FEB.	201.73	150.5	134.04
	MAR.	201.58	152.4	132.27
	APR.	204.67	154.5	133.21
	MAY	206.16	155.6	132.49
	JUNE	212.37	156.7	133.74
	JULY	212.72	157.5	135.06

The price index is used to deflate actual wages so their true purchasing power is shown in terms of a particular base, in this case, the purchasing power of the 1971 dollar. This table shows that actual earnings rose to $205.54 in the first seven months of 1977 from $187.96 for the same period a year ago. This represents a 9.3 percent rise in actual terms while real wages increased by only 1.9 percent.

Note: The 1977 annual average is based on the first seven months of 1977 while the previous years have 12 month averages.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

SECTION IV
PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost of living index and was first published on October 23, 1952 on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58 while a further weight revision in May, 1973, reflected 1967 family expenditure patterns (and within the food component, 1969 detailed spending habits).

In January, 1969, subsequently Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published in a time reference base 1961=100 instead of the 1949 base. Recently the time base has been further revised to 1971=100. This arithmetic conversion does not alter the movements of the consumer price as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision of the reference year is in keeping with Statistics Canada's (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) policy or bringing consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continuous measureable market price over time.

The index is related to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group." It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experience of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, clothing, housing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals basic needs but also include a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS - COMPARISON BETWEEN CANADA AND HALIFAX

Nationally, the consumer price index (1971=100) increased 8.0 percent over the 1976-77 period while Halifax experienced a 7.6 percent increase for the same period. The increase in the Canadian index was an increase of 0.5 percentage points than was experienced during the 1975-76 period when a rise of 7.5 percent was experienced. For Halifax the increase in the index was a fall of 0.8 percentage points than was experienced during the 1975-76 period. A review of price increases, according to the respective price components, indicates that the two major components of the consumer price index, food and housing, recorded increases of 8.3 percent and 9.4 percent respectively at the national level. For Halifax for the same two items, only housing was above the national average at 9.8 percent, while food was below at 7.2 percent.

PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional city indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, weighting system and items content. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative price levels between the cities. That is, they do not, in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the year. They ranged from a low of 5.9 percent in St. John's to a high of 9.8 percent in Regina. Halifax had the same increase of 7.7 percent as did Toronto and Thunder Bay. All components of the consumer price index showed an acceleration in Halifax. These components and their rate of price increases are: food (7.2%); housing (9.8%); clothing (5.9%); transportation (6.5%); health and personal care (7.2%); reading and recreation (3.9%); and finally, tobacco and alcohol (6.9%).

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-city price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index for Canada is based with the major ommission being shelter (both rented and owned).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve compatibility by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials are now being updated on a component by component basis and the remaining indexes will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

TABLE 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - CANADA
1977

1971 = 100

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1976	JAN.	145.1	166.8	142.1	128.0	138.4	139.1	132.6	128.3
	FEB.	145.6	166.3	143.3	128.9	139.0	140.7	133.0	128.5
	MAR.	146.2	165.1	144.1	130.3	140.8	141.0	133.7	129.2
	APR.	146.8	164.5	145.0	131.1	141.5	142.8	134.2	131.7
	MAY	148.0	167.0	145.8	131.3	141.7	144.1	135.2	135.4
	JUNE	148.7	167.3	147.0	131.9	142.3	144.0	135.8	136.1
	JULY	149.3	167.8	147.8	132.0	142.5	144.5	137.6	136.1
	AUG.	150.0	166.9	149.1	132.6	144.5	145.9	138.2	136.2
	SEPT.	150.7	165.8	150.8	133.3	146.5	145.9	138.7	136.9
	OCT.	151.7	165.8	153.2	134.6	146.4	147.1	138.5	137.2
	NOV.	152.2	165.4	153.9	135.0	148.1	148.2	138.8	137.5
	DEC.	152.7	166.0	154.5	135.4	148.3	148.5	138.7	138.1
AVERAGE 1976		148.9	166.2	148.0	132.0	143.3	144.3	136.2	134.3
1977	JAN.	154.0	168.0	155.9	135.4	150.1	148.8	139.5	138.3
	FEB.	155.4	171.4	156.9	136.4	150.4	150.7	139.7	139.2
	MAR.	157.0	172.9	158.6	138.2	152.0	151.1	140.3	140.4
	APR.	157.9	174.7	159.1	139.5	152.7	152.7	140.7	141.7
	MAY	159.2	177.2	160.0	140.0	153.0	154.8	141.6	143.0
	JUNE	160.3	179.1	161.3	141.0	153.4	155.2	142.2	143.5
	JULY	161.8	182.9	162.1	140.9	153.7	155.5	143.3	145.4
	AUG.	162.5	183.9	163.2	141.8	153.3	156.7	143.9	146.1
	SEPT.	163.4	184.3	164.3	143.3	154.5	157.0	144.2	146.3
	OCT.	165.0	186.9	166.6	144.7	153.9	158.4	145.6	146.6
	NOV.	166.1	188.4	167.3	144.9	156.4	159.7	145.6	146.7
	DEC.	167.2	191.5	167.8	145.5	156.7	160.0	145.4	148.6
AVERAGE 1977		160.8	180.1	161.9	140.9	153.3	155.0	142.6	143.8
% CHANGE 1976 - 77		8.0	8.3	9.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	4.7	7.1

TABLE 13

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX
1977

1971 = 100

		ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1976	JAN.	141.5	165.4	135.3	122.8	141.9	129.7	127.7	126.7
	FEB.	142.4	167.2	134.7	122.3	143.9	131.0	128.1	127.0
	MAR.	142.6	166.3	136.6	123.5	143.8	131.0	129.2	127.0
	APR.	143.0	164.3	137.2	124.1	144.9	132.5	129.7	130.8
	MAY	143.9	166.3	137.7	125.3	145.1	135.5	130.2	130.8
	JUNE	144.9	168.2	138.9	125.4	145.3	135.7	131.6	130.8
	JULY	145.7	169.0	140.2	125.0	146.7	136.0	132.9	130.9
	AUG.	147.0	169.9	140.9	125.1	150.5	138.3	133.7	131.0
	SEPT.	146.7	166.8	141.8	126.3	150.4	137.7	134.0	132.2
	OCT.	147.7	167.0	143.1	127.7	151.8	139.0	133.4	132.1
	NOV.	148.1	167.2	143.5	128.0	152.8	138.9	133.6	134.0
	DEC.	148.3	166.8	143.9	128.7	152.5	139.7	133.5	135.1
AVERAGE 1976		145.2	167.0	139.6	125.4	147.5	135.4	131.5	130.7
1977	JAN.	148.8	166.7	144.4	129.3	153.4	139.9	134.0	135.1
	FEB.	150.5	171.6	145.3	130.2	154.5	140.8	134.4	135.3
	MAR.	152.4	175.5	147.0	130.9	156.0	141.4	134.7	136.2
	APR.	154.5	175.5	151.3	131.6	157.4	141.4	134.9	140.3
	MAY	155.6	176.6	153.2	132.9	156.9	143.6	135.5	140.7
	JUNE	156.7	180.1	153.9	132.8	157.3	144.0	136.4	140.8
	JULY	157.5	180.6	155.4	132.7	157.6	144.7	137.4	140.8
	AUG.	158.3	182.6	155.8	133.5	157.0	145.8	138.1	141.3
	SEPT.	159.1	182.5	157.6	134.6	157.8	145.8	138.1	141.1
	OCT.	159.9	184.0	158.2	135.0	157.4	150.5	138.8	141.1
	NOV.	161.0	186.0	158.7	135.2	159.7	151.4	139.1	140.6
	DEC.	161.9	187.9	159.4	135.6	160.0	152.2	139.2	142.9
AVERAGE 1977		156.3	179.1	153.3	132.8	157.1	145.1	136.7	139.7
% CHANGE 1976 - 77		7.6	7.2	9.8	5.9	6.5	7.2	3.9	6.9

TABLE 14

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT
1977

1971 = 100

AREA	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1976	1977	% CHANGE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
St. John's	156.4	165.7	5.9	159.4	160.1	162.0	162.8	164.1	165.6	167.6	167.9	168.3	169.3	170.0	171.3
Halifax	145.1	156.3	7.7	148.8	150.5	152.4	154.5	155.6	156.7	157.5	158.3	159.1	159.9	161.0	161.9
Saint John	147.9	159.2	7.6	152.1	153.8	155.8	157.1	158.0	158.9	159.9	161.1	162.3	162.9	164.1	164.9
Quebec	144.1	156.6	8.7	150.0	151.7	152.6	153.6	154.8	156.5	157.8	158.9	159.3	160.6	161.7	162.1
Montreal	145.5	157.7	8.3	151.1	152.8	154.2	154.7	155.9	156.9	159.1	159.5	160.3	161.8	162.6	164.2
Ottawa	146.1	158.0	8.1	151.4	153.2	154.9	155.6	156.6	157.9	159.0	159.4	160.1	161.7	162.8	163.9
Toronto	146.0	157.3	7.7	150.7	152.1	153.6	154.7	155.9	157.2	158.3	158.7	159.4	161.4	162.5	163.5
Thunder Bay	148.4	159.9	7.7	151.8	153.9	155.1	157.4	158.7	159.6	161.4	161.9	162.8	164.4	165.5	166.4
Winnipeg	149.3	161.4	8.1	154.6	156.3	157.6	158.9	159.6	160.9	161.9	163.1	164.3	165.2	167.0	167.5
Saskatoon	144.9	157.2	8.5	149.7	150.9	153.2	154.8	155.6	156.9	157.5	159.5	159.9	162.3	163.2	163.7
Regina	145.0	159.2	9.8	151.3	152.7	154.7	156.1	157.4	158.5	159.4	161.4	161.9	164.5	166.1	166.6
Edmonton	146.7	159.9	9.0	152.4	154.2	156.3	157.4	158.4	159.1	160.2	161.8	162.2	164.4	165.9	166.9
Calgary	146.6	158.0	7.8	151.5	152.6	154.2	156.0	157.1	157.9	158.8	159.7	159.8	162.1	163.0	163.8
Vancouver	151.0	161.8	7.1	156.3	157.4	158.4	159.6	160.4	161.3	162.4	163.1	163.9	165.3	166.1	167.2
Canada	148.9	160.8	7.8	154.0	155.4	157.0	157.9	159.2	160.3	161.8	162.5	163.4	165.0	166.1	167.2

TABLE 15

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS
AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1977

COMBINED CITIES AVERAGE = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S	CHARLOTTETOWN	ST. JOHN	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	REGINA	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION	101	114	107	106	99	98	98	102	101	102	107
RECREATION, EDUCATION & READING	98	98	91	98	105	96	100	95	97	92	98
TRANSPORTATION	101	106	104	104	107	97	100	92	95	94	99
HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE	94	99	89	98	96	104	103	97	93	102	108
TOBACCO & ALCOHOL	106	120	106	103	101	102	101	100	102	91	96
HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	106	105	101	103	103	100	96	97	97	100	109

CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

SECTION V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

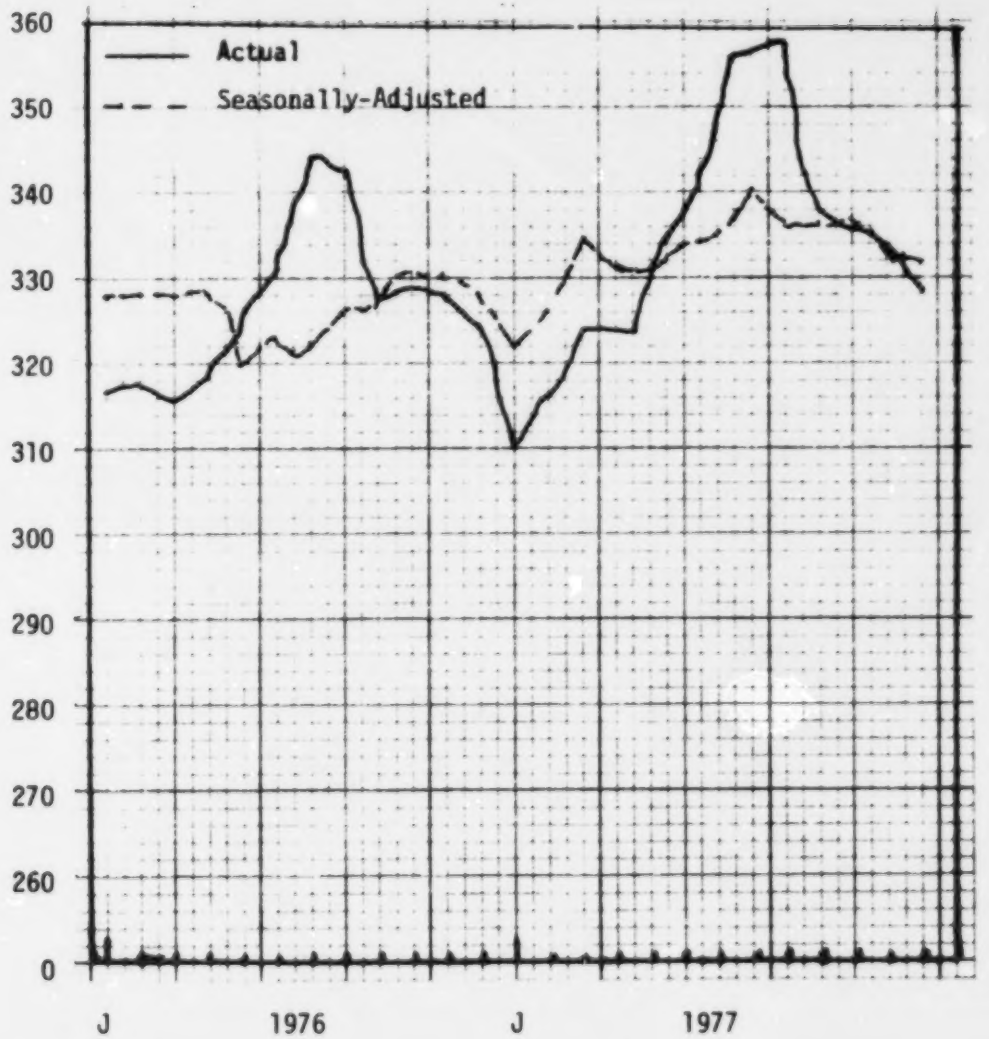
THE LABOUR FORCE

The year 1977 saw the labour force grow at a slow rate, with a marginal increase of 0.3 percentage points over the 1975-76 figure of a 1.8 percent increase. Figures indicate that an average of 333,000 people participated in the labour force during 1977 as compared to 326,000 in 1976. This represents an increase of only 2.1 percent for 1976-77. The Canadian labour force for the same period (1976-1977) grew by 3.0 percent.

The labour force composition experienced a larger change in the female sector than the male. The male sector of the labour force only grew by 0.5 percent, while the female sector increased by 3.3 percent. This was also the same pattern for 1976, as the female sector increased by 3.4 percent and the male component of the labour force only increased by 1.5 percent.

When looking at the provincial labour force by main age grouping as in Table 18 one sees that persons 25 and over have increased their share of the labour force by 2.2 percent, while the 15 - 24 age group increased by approximately the same amount with an increase of 2.1 percent.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE
1976-1977



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation (that proportion of the population 15 years of age and over working or seeking work), increased by 0.1 percentage points in 1977 to 55.3 percent from 55.2 percent. This slow growth pattern of the participation rate can probably best be explained by weakness in the provincial economy of 1976 to start on the road of recovery from the 1975 recession which in turn has reduced significantly the number of job opportunities existing in the local labour markets. One only has to examine job vacancy statistics to see this phenomena. We see that in the latter part of 1977, the rates are starting to reach 1976 levels which are far below earlier rates of 1974 and 1975.

TABLE 16

Quarterly Job Vacancy Rates for Nova Scotia*
1974-1977

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1974	8	10	13	7
1975	7	8	9	4
1976	5	4	5	2
1977	2	5	4	-

Male participation during 1977 averaged 71.2 percent, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points over 1976's figure while female participation increased by 0.7 percentage points to 40.1 in 1977.

*Note: Vacancy rates indicate the number of vacancies per thousand existing jobs (sum of vacant and filled jobs). Both full-time and part-time jobs are included.

An examination of participation rates by major age groupings reveals that in the group 15 - 24 years there was a marginal increase of 0.2 percentage points, while the 25 and over group had no change in their rates at 53.9 percent for both years.

Wide disparities exist in participation rates for the various economic regions in Nova Scotia. These differences may be attributed to the levels of unemployment which prevailed in each of these regions, but caution must be used when applying this criteria. There is no direct relationship between the level of participation and the unemployment rate when looked at on a monthly basis, but trends can be discerned when longer time periods are examined. However, in the new survey started in 1976 with new definitions of economic regions one can see the possible correlation of declining participation rates and higher than average unemployment. The only economic regions to be above the provincial average of 53.9 percent were Halifax County and Halifax Metropolitan area.

LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

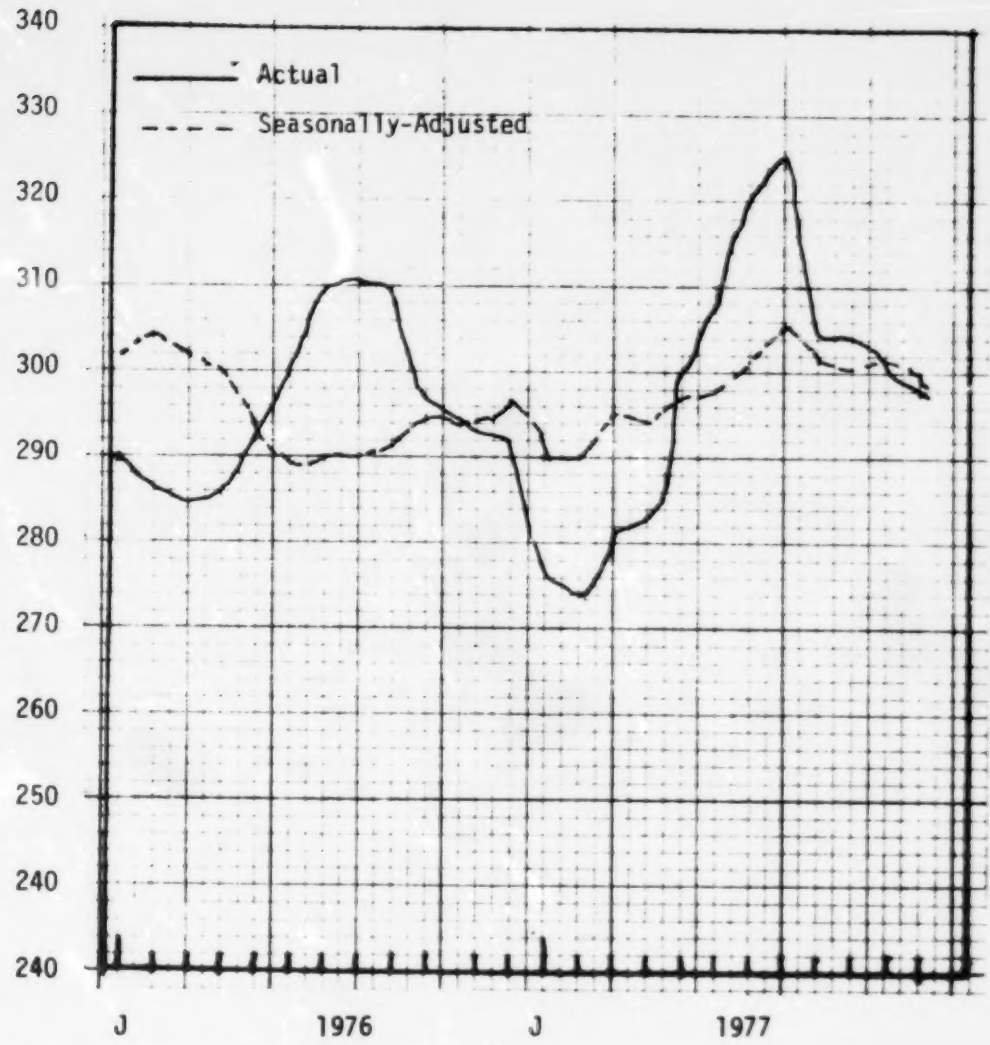
EMPLOYMENT

The overall employment level during 1977 showed an increase of 1.0 percent from 295,000 persons in 1976 to 298,000 persons in 1977. This is an improvement over 1976 where there was no growth in employment, but still far below the 1974-1975 period when employment increased by 7.1 percent. Employment in Nova Scotia is still trying to recover from the 1975 recession.

A look at employment by industry shows that nearly 71.8 percent of Nova Scotians were employed in the service-producing industries in 1977. Employment in this sector rose by 1.9 percent or 4,000 persons while the goods-producing industries showed a decline of 3.6 percent or 3,000 persons. The goods-producing sector over the 1976-1977 period experienced a decrease in its level of employment with 3,000 fewer jobholders. This decline was throughout the whole sector except construction which remained the same.

The occupational distribution of employment for 1977 indicates that employment for the year's average increased by 1.0 percent. There were only three occupations to show any increase in 1977. They were managerial with 4.9 percent, service with 7.6 percent, and finally, processing with a 5.3 percent increase.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY
1976-1977



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment during 1977 has averaged 36,000 people, 5,000 more than 1976. The reason for this rise in the number unemployed can be attributed to the provincial economy not having the needed capacity to provide jobs for the increasing labour force. While the labour force increased by 7,000 persons over 1976-77, employment increased by only 3,000 persons, thus causing the remaining increase to fall in the unemployment line.* The average rate of unemployment in 1977 was 10.7 percent, while in 1976 it was 9.6 percent.

All the economic regions within Nova Scotia recorded sharp increases in their rates of unemployment during 1977. However, there were only two economic regions above the provincial average of 10.7 percent and they were Cape Breton with 14.5 percent (an increase of 1.8 percentage points over 1976) and the Pictou area with 13.8 percent (an increase of 1.4 percentage points over 1976). For the remaining areas, economic region 8 (Valley area), the rate was 10.6 percent, with an increase of 0.9 percentage points over 1976. In economic region 9 (Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Yarmouth and Shelburne) the rate was 10.2 percent with an increase of 1.0 percentage points over 1976. Economic region 10 (Halifax county) was 7.8 percent with an increase of 0.7 percentage points over 1976, and the Halifax area rate was 7.8 percent with an increase of 0.6 percentage points over 1976.

Also in 1977, the labour force survey added a new feature of total labour force breakdown for each region in Nova Scotia. (See Table 24). This table is only the annual averages and for further information by month contact the Nova Scotia Department of Labour, Economics and Research Division. With this being a new feature at the present time, there is no historical background data to develop trends in comparison from year to year.

*Note: The figures used in calculation of the labour force survey (labour force, employed, unemployed) are unrounded figures, and differences between annual averages of employed and unemployed may not equal the difference between the

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1976-1977

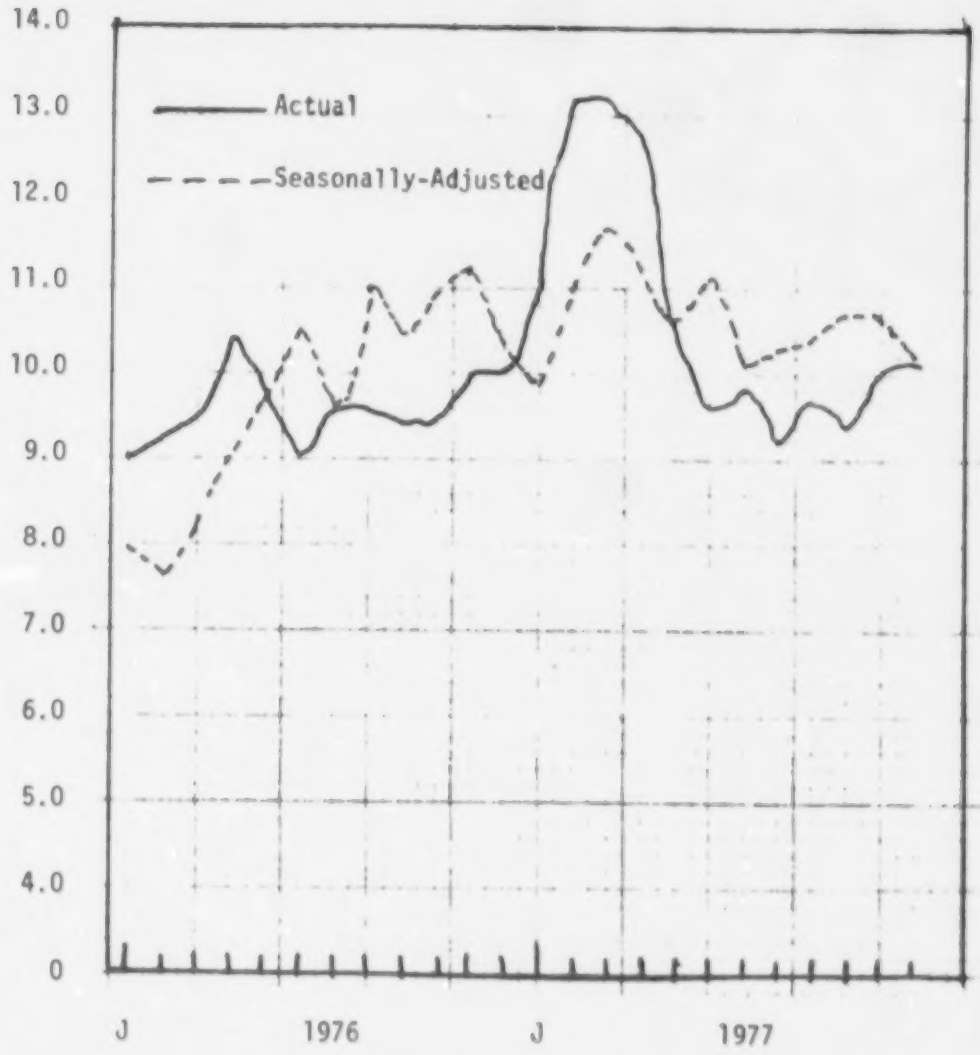


TABLE 17

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA 1977 (000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES															
	1974	1975	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
LABOUR FORCE																
Actual	316	320	326	333	310	316	324	324	300	342	356	357	338	336	334	329
Seasonally-Adjusted	316	320	326	333	322	326	334	331	331	334	335	340	336	336	337	333
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)																
Actual	55.9	55.3	55.2	55.3	51.9	52.7	54.0	54.0	55.7	56.8	59.0	59.1	55.8	55.3	55.0	54.2
Seasonally-Adjusted	55.9	55.3	55.2	55.3	53.8	54.4	55.7	55.1	55.0	55.4	55.6	56.2	55.5	55.4	55.5	54.8
EMPLOYED																
Actual	294	295	295	298	276	274	281	283	300	309	321	325	305	304	301	296
Seasonally-Adjusted	294	295	295	298	290	290	295	294	296	297	301	305	301	300	301	299
UNEMPLOYED																
Actual	22	25	31	36	34	42	43	41	35	33	35	33	33	32	33	33
Seasonally-Adjusted	22	25	31	36	32	36	39	37	35	37	34	35	35	36	36	34
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)																
Actual	7.0	7.8	9.6	10.7	11.1	13.2	13.2	12.7	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.2	9.7	9.4	10.0	10.1
Seasonally-Adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.6	10.7	9.9	11.0	11.7	11.2	10.6	11.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.2

TABLE 18

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1977
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	326	333	310	316	324	324	300	342	356	357	338	336	334	329
15 - 24 years	96	98	87	88	92	91	83	104	120	117	96	94	93	91
25 and over	231	236	223	228	232	233	217	238	236	241	241	242	242	239
TOTAL (Male)	206	207	197	200	203	203	191	216	223	223	209	208	207	203
15 - 24 years	54	54	49	49	51	51	47	61	68	66	52	51	51	49
25 and over	152	153	148	151	153	152	144	155	155	157	158	157	157	154
TOTAL (Female)	120	124	113	115	121	122	110	126	133	134	128	127	127	126
15 - 24 years	42	43	38	39	41	40	36	43	53	51	44	42	42	42
25 and over	78	88	75	77	80	81	74	83	81	83	84	85	85	85

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 19

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1977
(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	55.2	55.3	51.9	52.7	54.0	54.0	55.7	56.8	59.0	59.1	55.8	55.3	55.0	54.2
15 - 24 years	58.8	59.0	52.9	53.2	55.7	55.0	60.6	63.1	72.8	70.5	58.0	56.4	55.8	54.6
25 and over	53.9	53.9	51.5	52.5	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.4	53.8	54.8	54.9	54.9	54.7	54.0
TOTAL (Male)	72.1	71.2	64.9	69.0	70.0	69.6	72.6	74.0	76.2	76.2	71.4	70.9	70.5	69.0
15 - 24 years	65.8	65.4	58.1	59.2	61.2	60.9	68.4	73.5	81.4	79.1	62.2	61.7	60.7	58.9
25 and over	74.6	73.5	67.8	72.8	73.4	73.1	74.3	74.2	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.6	74.4	72.9
TOTAL (Female)	39.4	40.1	36.6	37.4	39.1	39.2	39.8	40.6	42.8	43.1	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.3
15 - 24 years	51.7	52.5	46.3	47.1	50.2	49.1	52.7	52.6	64.0	61.7	53.7	51.1	50.9	50.3
25 and over	35.0	35.6	33.1	33.9	35.1	35.7	35.2	36.2	35.2	36.4	36.5	37.0	36.8	36.7

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1977

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
EMPLOYED														
Male	187	188	175	173	176	177	191	197	203	205	193	190	188	184
Female	108	110	101	101	106	106	110	112	118	120	112	113	112	112
AGE CATEGORIES														
15 - 24 years	79	80	72	69	73	72	83	88	101	101	79	77	76	75
25 and over	216	217	204	205	208	211	217	222	220	224	226	227	224	222

TABLE 21

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
(ACTUAL SERIES)
1977

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	295	298	276	274	281	283	300	309	321	325	305	304	301	296
Goods-producing	86	83	70	68	72	77	88	92	95	96	91	87	84	81
Agriculture	8	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	9	9	7	8	7	6
Other Primary	15	14	11	11	12	14	17	18	18	17	14	12	13	15
Manufacturing	43	42	38	38	39	40	44	46	44	45	46	42	41	39
Construction	20	20	15	13	15	16	20	22	24	25	24	25	23	21
Service-producing	210	214	205	206	208	206	213	216	226	229	214	217	217	216
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	30	30	27	27	29	28	29	31	33	34	31	31	30	32
Trade	57	55	55	51	51	53	54	53	55	59	57	56	57	57
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13	13	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	15	15
Community Business & Personal Services	82	87	82	85	86	85	87	88	92	90	86	88	87	85
Public Administration	28	29	29	31	30	27	29	31	33	33	27	29	28	27

TABLE 22

EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1977
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	295	298	276	274	281	283	300	309	321	325	305	304	301	296
Managerial	61	64	59	62	62	61	64	66	67	66	64	65	65	65
Clerical	51	49	48	48	48	47	48	50	51	53	49	50	50	50
Sales	34	32	31	30	31	32	32	32	33	35	34	32	33	33
Service	39	42	41	42	43	41	42	44	45	44	40	42	42	40
Primary Occupations	19	19	13	13	15	18	21	22	25	24	20	19	17	18
Processing	38	40	36	36	38	38	41	42	43	43	43	41	40	39
Construction	26	24	20	18	20	20	26	28	29	29	27	27	26	23
Transportation	16	16	16	15	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
Material Handling & Other Crafts	12	12	10	10	11	11	12	12	14	14	12	11	12	12

Note: Figures used are from the revised labour force survey of 1977.
Note: Due to use of revised survey of 1977, figures are not available for a finer breakdown.

TABLE 23

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1977
(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1976	1977	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	12.7	14.5	13.7	16.9	18.2	16.2	12.6	14.8	15.3	14.6	13.8	12.3	13.9	12.5
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	12.4	13.8	17.1	18.7	17.9	17.6	15.1	10.6	11.8	10.1	12.1	11.2	11.7	12.9
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	9.7	10.6	12.1	13.3	13.0	13.1	12.1	9.6	10.2	9.9	6.4	6.7	9.2	12.5
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	9.1	10.2	9.7	17.0	16.9	14.5	9.3	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.9	9.6	9.2	6.0
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.6	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	7.2	7.8	7.5	8.3	7.4	8.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	9.1
PARTICIPATION RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	49.0	49.7	43.5	45.6	47.5	47.2	48.7	51.4	55.5	54.5	50.9	50.0	51.5	50.5
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	52.5	49.8	48.2	48.5	48.7	48.9	51.3	50.7	53.2	54.8	50.9	48.7	47.3	46.9
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	53.0	53.7	51.4	52.2	53.1	51.9	53.5	54.6	57.7	58.1	52.4	54.4	53.1	51.8
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	51.0	50.0	45.0	44.2	48.3	49.4	50.5	52.0	54.8	53.6	51.1	50.1	50.4	49.7
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	62.6	64.6	61.9	63.1	63.8	63.8	65.6	66.4	66.6	66.9	64.7	64.8	63.9	63.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	64.1	65.6	63.5	64.8	65.3	64.9	66.7	67.8	67.2	67.9	64.9	65.2	64.7	64.3

Note: Economic Region (Group No. 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group No. 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group No. 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group No. 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group No. 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 24

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS*
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	POPULATION (000's)	LABOUR FORCE (000's)	EMPLOYMENT (000's)	UNEMPLOYMENT (000's)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	PARTICIPATION RATE (%)
Economic Region (Group 6)	121	60	51	9	14.5	49.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	112	56	48	8	13.8	49.8
Economic Region (Group 8)	70	38	34	4	10.6	53.7
Economic Region (Group 9)	88	44	39	4	10.2	50.0
Economic Region (Group 10)	208	134	124	11	7.8	64.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	173	114	105	9	7.8	65.6

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

*Note: The above table (the total labour force breakdown for Economic Regions within Nova Scotia) is a new feature of the labour force survey developed by Statistics Canada. This feature was started in the spring of 1977 and at the present time, there is no historical data available. The month by month figures from April, 1977, are available at the Department of Labour, Economics and Research Division on request.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel, and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers including working foremen; route-drivers, shipping, maintenance and delivery staffs; and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purposes of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and, establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets, and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Based year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measureable market price overtime, corresponding to a specified quantity of items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experiences of any one family within the group, nor should it be expected to reflect the price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two to six persons and (c) with annual incomes during 1967 ranging from $4,000 to $12,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1971=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The Survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, enumerators, supervisors, etc., as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

(b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.[1]

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit

(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or

(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work, are included in the unemployed as persons without work or seeking work.

[1] Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Unemployed - The unemployed includes those persons who during the reference week:

(a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work.

(b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff for twenty-six weeks or less and were available for work.

(c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available for work.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 15 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work, and voluntarily idle or retired.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating "real" wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

APPENDIX

1. Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. Statistics Canada, "Employment Earnings and Hours", Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. Statistics Canada, "Prices and Price Indexes", Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. Statistics Canada, "The Labour Force", Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia
2. Monthly Summary of Activities, Industrial Relations Division, Labour Relations Board
3. Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
4. Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
5. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Bulletin
6. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1976/77 (1978)
7. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1977 (1977)
8. Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia - 1977 (1977)
9. 1976 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1977)
10. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia - 1977 (1978)
11. Annual Report of the Fire Marshal - 1975/76 (1977)
12. Trends in Collective Bargaining Settlements in Nova Scotia - 1976 (1977)
13. Trends in Collective Agreement Base Rate Changes in Nova Scotia - 1977 (1978)
14. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Brochure
15. Labour Turnover and Absenteeism in Nova Scotia's Manufacturing Industries - 1974 (1976)
16. Working Women in Nova Scotia - 1976 (1976)
17. Highlights of Collective Agreement Surveys in the Manufacturing Industry - 1975, 1976, 1977 (1977)

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION